

"I go for the country, the whole country—and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the constitution (be he who he may), can make our most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

Z. TAYLOR.

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1848,
MAJOR GENERAL
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
THE HERO

OF
PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA,
MONTEREY,
And Buena Vista.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

So the Money Goes.—Our people lost 800 horses from the Government pens-outside of Vera Cruz, on the 21st ultimo. Every one of the animals escaped into the mountains—by the aid of the guerrillas. Our loss in this respect since the occupation of Vera Cruz, is 1,500 horses, which cost at least \$150,000!

On this great question of the war, says the Louisville Journal the two great moral chiefs of both parties are agreed—Clay and Calhoun, men who are the ornaments alike of their parties, of the country, of the age. What great men of the two parties are united on the other side in favor of the war? Why, James K. Polk, a third partisan, and—Wickliffe, Wise, and Cushing, the spoils-seeking renegades from all parties!

A tremendous Taylor meeting was held at Chester, New York, on the 5th instant, Francis T. Hilt president. It was resolved that bygone be bygone, that is, that Mr. Polk should remain Mr. Polk, but that old Zach should be President Zach. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

CIRCULAR.

To all whom it may concern, be it known: That the President of the United States, desirous to give and secure to the people of California a share of the good government and happy civil organization enjoyed by the people of the United States, and to protect them at the same time from the attacks of foreign foes, and from internal commotions, has invested the undersigned with separate and distinct powers, civil and military; a cordial co-operation in the exercise of which, it is hoped and believed, will have the happy results desired.

To the commander-in-chief of the naval forces, the President has assigned the regulation of the import trade, the conditions on which vessels of all nations (our own as well as foreign) may be admitted into the ports of the territory, and the establishment of all port regulations.

To the commanding military officer, the President has assigned the direction of the operations on land, and has invested him with administrative functions of government over the people and territory occupied by the people and forces of the United States.

Done at Monterey, capital of California, this first day of March, A. D. 1847.

W. BRANDFORD SHUBRICK,
Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces.
S. W. KEARNEY,

Brig. Gen. U. S. A. and Gov. of California.
Commodore Shubrick and General Kearney, we take it, are truthful men. In the above document, they avow that they have been invested by the President of the United States with civil powers, with administrative functions, with the regulation of the import trade. If it be not deemed impertinent by the President's Journal, we should be pleased to know in what part of the Constitution, so much lauded by the President in his August speech, he finds the power to grant to military men these civil and administrative functions, extending even to the regulation of the import trade?

Outrage at Niagara Falls.—A most disgraceful scene was enacted at Niagara Falls on the 11th instant, accompanied by violence and bloodshed. Mr. Stephens, of Alabama, had been stopping at the Eagle Hotel, accompanied by his wife and a female slave. After they had got seated in the cars about leaving for Lockport, between twenty and thirty colored persons, as was previously arranged among themselves, rushed to the cars and attempted to take by force the object of their sympathies—some throwing obstructions on the track while others mounted the cars. They were resisted by the conductor, engineer and others. A general melee ensued—stones and bricks were freely used, by which a number were seriously injured, when the train finally got under weigh. In the evening a demonstration was made upon a building occupied by a number of blacks, who discharged two pistols at the assailants without material injury, and then made their escape. After this, the attack upon the building was renewed with redoubled fury, and immediately razed to the ground.

The sloop James K. Polk was upset during the shower opposite Fort Independence, about forty miles from this city. There were five men on board, all of whom were saved. N. Y. Evening Post.

A worse catastrophe awaits the namesake of this sloop in the great Taylor storm of 1849. We fear that he will carry down all his crew.

A stubborn reserve on the part of the Democrats, is a sure sign to them, with a possibility of a loss. Frederick Recorder.

Wise policy, that they know it of no use to go into a contest with old Zach.

Flour in Cincinnati is down to \$4.

NO PEACE YET.

On the 30th day of June, 1847, General Scott was at Puebla, and—no peace was yet. Whether he celebrated American Independence Day in the Capital of the Aztec Empire by the downfall of Mexican Independence, time alone will tell. He was anxiously waiting for the arrival of the reinforcements under Generals Cadwallader and General Pillow the Ditch-Digger, but they had not arrived on that day. Their tramp through the passes and over the mountains and sand-fields, according to rumor, was one of great toil and constant warring, and, some say, of heavy loss. But our advices from Puebla on the 30th of June, talk of peace, aye, talk of it quite loudly. The sequel will show that this talk about it will be the only peace we shall ever have with the "magnanimous Mexican nation," as a nation. Any real peace we shall ever get with these people will be the peace of force. It seems, however, that General Scott, had so far submitted to the Messenger from the State Department, Colonel Trist, of Havana and slave trade memory—as to send that sealed packet to its destination—the desk of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. It seems, also, that the sealed packet contained overtures of peace by the American President, that it had reached its destination and that Santa Ana, Mr. Polk's very particular friend, was trying, or says he was trying, to get the Mexican Congress together to consider the propositions of our Executive for the restoration of peace. It seems, further, that Santa Ana had not been able, at last dates, to find enough of their excellent dignitaries to make a quorum to do business, and from all accounts, it is probable, he will never find a quorum for the purpose of discussing the proposals of the "magnanimous conquerors" of the great Mexican nation. Such is a fair view of the state of things in the capital of Mexico, and at Puebla on the 29th and 30th of June. Who shall say that in these proceedings are the "harmonies" of peace?—Every reflecting man will scout the idea. Our proposition, if sincere, which we do not believe, is a mere spasmodic movement, and the enemy pretends to listen to it, but only for the purpose of gaining time. Whether General Scott has found himself shorn of his powers to such a degree as to be unable to precipitate the decision of Santa Ana upon the American proposition, remains to be seen. We look with interest for the next news. Meantime, we observe, that Mr. Kendall, who was at Puebla on the 30th of June, does not believe that we have even begun to enter upon the road to peace.

True Whig Doctrine.—Mr. Webster in his Chicago letter thus announces the true Whig doctrine on the subject of Harbor and River Improvements:

"Of the power of the Government to make appropriations for erecting harbors and clearing rivers I never entertained a particle of doubt. This power, in my judgment, is not partial, limited, obscure, applicable to some States, and not applicable to others, to some States, and not to others, to some rivers, and not to others, as seems to have been the opinion of gentlemen connected with the Memphis convention. For one, I reject all such far-fetched and unnatural distinctions. In my opinion, the authority of the Government in this respect rests directly on the grant of the commercial power to Congress, and this has been so understood from the beginning by the wisest and best men who have been concerned in the administration of the Government; and is consequently general, and limited only by the importance of each particular subject, and the discretion of Congress."

Gov. Fremont.—Kit Carson, says the St. Louis Republican, has taken out a commission appointing Fremont Governor of California. The Governor is to return this fall and take his family to the new province. Well—if any body deserves this station it is the indefatigable little Colonel.

Some scoundrel broke into one of the Catholic churches in Mexico on the 6th instant. Had he been reading the Union of May 12, 1847?

The New Orleans Picayune says it has letters from a responsible source in the city of Mexico, which repudiate all idea of peace.

The Baltimore Sun of to day comes out boldly in favor of General Taylor as the people's candidate for the Presidency.

One of the orchestra attempted on the 13th instant to murder the manager of the Italian Opera Company in Philadelphia.

Mr. Grund, in to day's Baltimore Sun, informs the public of a plan on foot to merge the battalion under command of Col. Hughes into a legion to be commanded by Gen. McNeil of North Carolina. What's the matter now? Has General Jones' pamphlet done this?

We hear from Boston that a dinner is to be given to Mr. Webster at the Tremont House, on the 20th instant, by some of his friends, not on political but personal considerations. He is now at his home in Marshfield, where he returned Friday night, from his professional labors at Northampton. Mr. Ashmun is making him a visit.

It has been decided by a Maryland Court, that the jurisdiction of Virginia extends to low water mark on the southern shore of the Potomac, and that the concurrence of both States is, therefore, essential to perfect a ferry franchise across the river.

John Quincy Adams has completed the 80th year of his active and eventful life on Sunday the 11th instant. And on the same day, a Boston paper informs us, Timothy, Farrar, of Hollis, N. H., and Dr. Ezra Green, of Dover, N. H., each completed their 100th year.

CITY AFFAIRS.

An apology is due to our subscriber on the South side of the Avenue, for not receiving their papers last evening. The Carrier for that route failed to do his duty. The paper of yesterday and to-day will be served this evening together.

CITY MARKETS.

Beef,	6 1/2 to 10	cents per lb.
Veal,	6 1/2 to 10	" "
Mutton,	6 1/2 to 8	" "
Eggs,	14 to 18	cents per doz.
Butter,	16 to 20	cents per lb.
Potatoes,	20 to 37 1/2	cents per peck.
Tomatoes,	50 to 75	" "
Apples,	50 to 25	" "
Berries,	3 to 6 1/2	cents per quart.
Cabbage,	3 to 8	cents per head.
Beans,	10 to 12 1/2	cents per peck.
Ham,	10 to 12 1/2	cents per lb.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN A HUCKSTER AND A COUNTRYMAN, ON HIS WAY TO MARKET—A FEW MILES OUT OF TOWN.

Hallo, Mr. Countryman, hallo—
Hallo yourself, and see how you like it.
Why, I did halloo, just now, didn't you hear me?
Well, I did.
What have you got for sale.
Poultry, vegetables, and all that sort of thing.
Got any eggs?
Yes, a few dozen—
What do you ask for them?
The market price—neither more nor less.
Do you know what that is?
Well, I can guess.
What do you intend to ask for your eggs?
Fourteen cents,—and take more if I can get it.
You can get sixteen as readily as fourteen, that is what they are now selling for. I will take all you have at fourteen.
Thank you, I had rather wait and get sixteen.
What will you take for your chickens?
Can't tell till I get to market. I make it a rule to get all I can and keep all I get,—you do the same I suppose.
Yes, indeed, we must avail ourselves of high prices while they last—they'll come down soon enough. I am glad you know how to take care of No. 1.
Let me alone for that—Good by—Gee up Dobbin.
Good bye—you old fool—if I am not mistaken your produce will fall into my hands after market hours, at one-third less than you expect to get—then they for next market day.
The honest farmer demands the highest price—his goods remain on his hands. The hucksters flock around him after market is over, and sooner than carry his produce home again—he disposes of it to them at—what he can get. Thus is he duped, thus are prices kept up, and thus are wretched vegetables and rotten eggs, palmed upon the public at prices ruinous to the poor man and prejudicial to the pockets and health of the community.

WELLAR'S BLACKING.—In another column will be found an advertisement of Wellar's Patent Japan Liquid Paste and Blacking. Our shoes this morning bear evidence of its superiority. Day and Martin have found their equals at last. A touch of it leaves a Japan Mirror on leather, which it softens and preserves at the same time. Give Stott a call and try the article, and you'll not be without it again.

Rother's Mineral Water.—A number of the most eminent physicians in the District recommend, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement, Mr. Rother's Mineral Water, very highly. Its saturation with gas is complete. We have tried it, and pronounce it equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind manufactured. Description is inadequate to convey an idea of its flavor. It must be tried; and we now ask our fellow-citizens to leave their orders at Buttmann's, and we predict they will not be without it this summer weather. "A special edict obey."

CRIMINAL COURT, July 15.—The following proceedings were had yesterday in addition to those reported:

U. S. vs. Edward Hilton—convicted of an assault on Lucy Ann Price. Sentenced to suffer ten days' imprisonment in the county jail.

U. S. vs. James Ellis and Edward Hilton: Riot. Verdict guilty. Fined \$2 and costs. Ould and Woodward for defence.

U. S. vs. James Ellis—assault on Augustus Keene. Verdict guilty. Ten days imprisonment in county jail. Woodward for defence.

U. S. vs. Thomas Lisby, alias Lusby—assault on Michael Downey. Verdict guilty. Fined \$5 and five days imprisonment in county jail. Ratcliffe for defence.

U. S. vs. John Krouse—convicted on the 22d ultimo of an assault on William Nelson—sentenced to eleven days imprisonment in county jail.

U. S. vs. Same—convicted same time of assault and battery with intent to kill William Thrift. Two years imprisonment in the penitentiary from the expiration of the above sentence.

U. S. vs. John Mazine—resisting officer Mulloy in the execution of his duty. Submits, and fined \$5 and costs.

U. S. vs. Same—assault on same. Submits, and fined \$5 and costs. Lenox for defence.

U. S. vs. Allen Peddicord—charged with robbing the dead letter office of the Post office Department. The Court ordered him to be discharged from jail if detained for no other cause, he having been acquitted in two of the cases, and the District Attorney having entered a nolle prosequi in the others.

The business of the term having been got through with, the Court dismissed the petit jury with the exception of one who is on the Wall panel. The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning, but the jury in that case not having agreed upon a verdict, adjourned to meet every day, until they make up their minds—they stand six and six.

PATENT OFFICE.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office, from the 26th June to the 17th July, 1847, last date only inclusive, and reported expressly for the Washington National Whig.

To James Tull and Septimus Norris, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in boxes for railroad car-wheels. Patented 3d July—antedated 3d January, 1847.

To George Stuart, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in springs for artificial teeth. Patented 3d July, 1847.

To Frederick Emerson, of Boston, Mass., for imp. in ventilators. Patented 3d July, 1847.

To James B. Conger, of Jackson, Tenn., for improvement in water-wheels. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To Benjamin S. Benson, of Baltimore, Md., for imp. in steam-engines. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To William W. Hill, of Greenport, New York, for improvement in ships blocks. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To Stephen Ustick, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in brick moulding-machines. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To Richard M. Hoe, of N. York, for improvement in printing-presses. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To William F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. York, for improvement in reaping-machines. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To Philo C. Curtis, of Utica, N. York, for improvement in rotary steam-engines. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To William E. Cornell and Charles W. Brown, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in gearing for connecting feed or pressure rollers. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To Wilbur M. Davis, of Gardiner, Maine, for improvement in changing gear. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To Ebenezer Knight, of Brooklyn, New York, for improvement in ventilating the timbers of vessels. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To William C. Bussey, of Rockgrove, Illinois, for improvement in couplings for cars. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To Alanson T. Odell, of Royalton, New York, for improvement in cultivators. Patented 10th July, 1847.

To Charles J. Gilbert and Gamaliel Gay, of N. York, for improvement in India-rubber fabrics. Patented 10th July, 1847.

DESIGNS.

To Ezra Ripley, of Troy, New York, for design for parlor stove; (having assigned his right to Johnson & Co.) Patented July 3, 1847.

To John Burgess, of Troy, N. York, for design for stoves; (having assigned his right to Gilbert Geer.) Patented July 3, 1847.

To William Resor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for design for stoves. Patented July 17, 1847.

To Charles J. Woolson, of Cleveland, Ohio, for design for stoves. Patented July 17, 1847.

REISSUES.

To Sam'l Nicholson, of Boston, Mass., for railroad alarm-signals. Letters patent dated June 26, 1841. Reissued July 3, 1847.

EXTENSION.

To Alexander Mitchell, of Belfast, Ireland, for method of obtaining foundations, and of mooring ships, buoys, and other floating bodies. Patented in the United States March 26, 1845; in England, July 4, 1833. Extended seven years from the 4th July, 1847, on which day the first term expires.

The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of those desirous of using a good article in Blacking, to the above-named. The Manufacturer, knowing the excellent properties of his Blacking, sent samples to various persons (such as Boot Makers, &c.) also to several of the Newspapers. The extracts underneath are from some of the papers, they speak for themselves; also several persons who tried it have called and said that the Japan Liquid Blacking was superior to any thing they had ever used.

WELLAR'S PATENT JAPAN LIQUID AND PASTE BLACKING.

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WELLAR'S PATENT JAPAN LIQUID AND PASTE BLACKING.

NEW MINERAL WATER, MANUFACTORY,

CORNER OF GREEN AND OLIVE STREETS,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having commenced the manufacture of MINERAL WATER, takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now prepared to supply them regularly every day with this delightful beverage, by leaving their orders at Mr. John Buttmann's Wine store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 4th and 6th streets, Washington, or at his residence.

The water used is taken from a spring on the premises of the Subscriber, well known to the physicians and the public for yielding the best and purest water either in Washington or Georgetown.

The utmost care will be paid in manufacturing the Mineral Water, and the public can rely upon receiving a pure and superior article.

The subscriber takes pleasure to call the attention of the public to the annexed certificate.

GEORGETOWN, June 16, 1847.

We, the undersigned, physicians, have, at the invitation of Mr. J. Rother, carefully examined his Mineral Water Establishment, and take pleasure in pronouncing our entire satisfaction with his superior and neat arrangements.

The apparatus and bottling machine annexed, is a production of the latest American invention, so constructed as to ensure a full and perfect saturation of gas to a degree heretofore unknown to us.

The water used for its manufacture is pure and wholesome, and the care taken in the process, as well as the cleanliness pervading the whole establishment, meets with our entire approbation, and induces us to recommend it to the public, as a very superior and healthy article.

J. A. RITCHIE, M. D.
GRAFTON TYLER, M. D.
H. MAGRUDER, M. D.
J. RILEY, M. D.
CHAS. H. CRAGIN, M. D.
BENJ. S. BOHRER, M. D.
J. M. THOMAS, M. D.
THOS. MULLER, M. D.
T. B. J. FRYE, M. D.

July 16 47 J. ROTHER, Proprietor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having learned that an attempt is being made to injure the reputation of his MINERAL WATER by the circulation of a spurious article purporting to be his, he is therefore under the necessity of publishing the following certificates, and respectfully calls the attention of the Faculty and Public to the subject.

A. FAVIER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Mineral Waters.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1847.

SIN: In conjunction with several other members of the Medical profession I gave you, some years since, a certificate of the good quality of your Mineral Water. With a commendable jealousy of your own works, lest confidence in their abiding good reputation should have led to neglect, you have again applied to me for an analysis of several specimens of Mineral Water, purporting to have been made after different methods or by different persons, the particulars of which were not furnished, the only distinction apparent being in the color of the bottles. I have examined the several specimens submitted, and find as follows: The water in the white glass bottles is free from all impurities; that in the green bottles contains a sensible quantity of sulphuric acid, which is evident to the smell and taste, as well as to the proper chemical tests. From recent inspection of your process, I was led to the conviction that the only impurities which could possibly gain access to the water were lead and sulphuric acid. Of lead I find no traces whatever in any of the bottles; the amount of sulphuric acid present in the green bottles, though small, is objectionable, and must be regarded as an impurity, as the Mineral Water professes to be free from all such admixtures. I therefore certify that the Mineral Water contained in the white bottles sent to me was pure, and in my opinion salutary, while that in the green bottles was impure and unfit for a common beverage.

CHARLES G. PAGE, Professor of Chemistry, National Medical College.

Mr. A. FAVIER.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1847.

SIN: Upon testing the water left with me by you, which was in the same kind of bottles mentioned by Dr. Page, I have only confirmed the result of the analysis made by that gentleman.

THOMAS P. JONES, Prof. of Chemistry.

Mr. A. FAVIER.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1847.

This is to certify that the water analyzed by Dr. Page, from the white bottles, was made by Mr. Favier's apparatus, at his establishment, and that in the green bottles came from another establishment, where it was manufactured.

July 2—61 W. B. MAGRUDER, M. D.

Washington to Baltimore.

THE STEAMER

OSCEOLA,

HAVING been put in complete order, will, on Sunday the 11th July, commence plying regularly between the above places, leaving the lower end of Frederick street dock, Baltimore, every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Washington every Sunday at 7 o'clock A. M.

She will stop regularly, going and returning, at Cone River, Va., Leonardtown, Md., Curriam, Va., Port Tobacco, Md., and will touch at the following landings for signals, or to land, viz:

Point Look Out, Blackstone's, Piney Point, Pope's Creek, Nanjomo, Sandy Point, Caspian, Md., Bluff Point, Quantico, Va., Boyd's Hole.

FOR NORFOLK.

The OSCEOLA will leave WASHINGTON every Thursday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for NORFOLK, returning, will leave Norfolk every Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage and fare \$5 00.

JAMES MITCHELL, Captain.

July 10—Jan 1

R. FINLEY HUNT, DENTIST, Washington, on City, Penn. av. between 9th and 10th st.

ROUGH AND READY PANTS.

A few more left, at fifty cents a pair.

Also, running off at auction prices, a good assortment of SUMMER CLOTH, Frock and Linen Coats, Satin, Silk, and White Marcelline Vests; Cassimere, Linen, and Gambroon Pants; with Shirts, Suspenders, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, and a variety of Family Goods.

WM. B. LEWIS, Penn. avenue, near 11th street.

MRS. NEWMAN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, Pa. avenue, between 17th and 18th street. July 14

JUNE REPORT.—The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (office No. 11 Wall street, New York) issued during the month of June, 1847, 181 new Policies, viz:

To Merchants & Traders 48	To Teachers 3
Clerks 13	Ladies 9
Manufacturers 3	Agents 9
Mechanics 11	Farmers 6
Physicians 4	Steam Capt. 1
Clergymen 4	Postmaster 1
Lawyers 1	Editor 1
Engineer 1	Servants 6
U S Officers 3	Other Occupations 9
94	87